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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/678,547	10/03/2003	James Thomas Carey	NLF-0322	2518
7590 10/22/2008 ExxonMobil Research and Engineering Company P.O. Box 900 Annandale, NJ 08801-0900				
			EXAMINER	
			MCAVOY, ELLEN M	
		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/678,547

Applicant(s)

CAREY ET AL.

Examiner

Ellen M. McAvoy

Art Unit

1797

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11 July 2008.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 and 17 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 and 17 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/CDC)
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____
- Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____

Double Patenting

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the “right to exclude” granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 1-15 and 17 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-44 of copending Application No. 10/678,457. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the specification on pages 9 and 43-64 in the co-pending application teaches the addition of one or more performance additives and additive packages to the base oils including antioxidants, antifoam agents and anti-corrosion agents, which would result in formulated fluids that are indistinguishable from the claimed functional fluids.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

Claims 1, 2, 4-15 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

In independent claims 1, 2, 4, 5, 13 and 14, it is not clear that property (b), the pour point, is -20°C or lower; and in dependent claim 17, it is not clear that the pour point is less than -30°C. The claims, as amended, appear that the previous pour point value of -10°C is struck through, i.e., ~~40~~ and that the pour point now claimed is 20°C or lower, and NOT -20°C or lower which is what applicants intended. Correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-15 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Baillargeon et al (7,067,049).

Baillargeon et al ["Baillargeon"] disclose formulated lubricating oils derived from highly paraffinic basestocks, specifically wax isomerate basestocks, which have unusually good low-temperature and high-temperature properties which allow unusually broad formulation flexibility compared to traditional hydroprocessed base oils. See column 4, lines 11-30. The formulated lubricant oils of Baillargeon comprise a wax isomerate paraffinic hydrocarbon basestock

component in which the extent of branching (BI) and the proximity of branching ($\text{CH}_2 > 4$) are such that:

$$\text{BI} - 0.5(\text{CH}_2 > 4) > 15; \text{ and } \text{BI} + 0.85(\text{CH}_2 > 4) < 45$$

as measured over the hydrocarbon basestock as a whole. Baillargeon teaches that the hydrocarbon composition is produced by the isomerization of Fischer-Tropsch waxes and/or other waxy hydrocarbon materials such as conventional waxy lube raffinates, slack waxes, deoiled slack waxes, foots oil and lube distillate hydrocrackates. The primary basestocks of the prior art to Baillargeon are characterized by the unique combination of both a high viscosity index and an extremely low pour point. Specifically, the highly paraffinic basestock has pour points from about -25°C to about -55°C , a viscosity index from about 130 to about 160, and kinematic viscosities ranging from about 2 cSt to about 13 cSt at 100°C . See column 8, lines 25-38. The examiner is of the position that the highly paraffinic basestock of Baillargeon appears to meet the limitations of the base stock or base oil of the claims since the properties of (i) viscosity index of about 140 or greater, and (ii) pour point of about -20°C or lower may be the same. Although the claimed limitation in independent claims 1, 2, 13 and 14 that the base stock or base oil have (c) "a ratio of measured-to-theoretical low-temperature viscosity equal to about 1.2 or less, at a temperature of about -30°C or lower, where the measured viscosity is cold-crank simulator viscosity and where theoretical viscosity is calculated at the same temperature using the Walther-MacCoull equation" is not disclosed in Baillargeon; and the claimed limitation in independent claims 2 and 14 that the base stock have (d) a percent Noack volatility no greater than that calculated by the formula set forth is not disclosed in Baillargeon, the examiner is of the position that the properties may be the same in the base oils disclosed in the prior art since the

properties of VI and pour point may be the same, and since the claimed base stock or base oil may be prepared by the same hydrodewaxing process. Baillargeon teaches that the highly paraffinic basestocks may contain one or more additives such as detergents and antioxidants, and may optionally contain other basestocks such as mineral oils, polyalphaolefins, esters, polyalkylenes, alkylated aromatics, hydrocrackates and solvent-refined basestocks. See col. 5, lines 35-64 and column 8. The examiner is of the position that Baillargeon meets the limitations of the above rejected claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

Claims 1-15 and 17 are still rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Murphy et al (6,620,312).

As previously set forth, Murphy et al ["Murphy"] disclose a method for producing lube basestocks from waxy feeds including slack wax, Fischer-Tropsch wax, waxy raffinates and waxy distillates to produce a high quality lube oil product having a unique structural character, a low pour point, a low viscosity, and a high viscosity index (VI). The method comprises the steps of (a) hydrotreating the feed to reduce the sulfur and nitrogen contents, (b) hydroisomerizing a portion of the feed to reduce the wax content, (c) separation of the feed, and (d) hydrocatalytic dewaxing at least a portion of the feed from step (c). See column 1, line 37 to column 2, line 18. Properties of a typical product are set forth in Table 7 wherein VI values range from 137-139 and pour point values range from -25°C to -27°C. The examiner is of the position that the premium synthetic lubricants of Murphy appear to meet the limitations of the base stock or base oil of the claims and of the process for preparing the base stock and base oil of the claims since the

viscosity index (VI) of greater than 140 of the claims is not seen to be patentably distinct from the VI values of 137-139 of the prior art. Applicants' invention differs in independent claims 1, 2, 13 and 14 by including property (c) "a ratio of measured-to-theoretical low-temperature viscosity less than 1.2 at a temperature of about -30°C or lower, where the measured viscosity is cold-crank simulator viscosity and where theoretical viscosity is calculated at the same temperature using the Walther-MacCoull equation". Although the premium synthetic lubricants of Murphy are not characterized by such values, the examiner is of the position that the claimed function fluids may be the same as those disclosed in Murphy since the properties of VI and pour point may be the same, and since the claimed base stock or base oil may be prepared by the same process. Although the claimed limitation in independent claims 2 and 14 that the base stock have (d) a percent Noack volatility no greater than that calculated by the formula set forth is not disclosed in Murphy, the examiner is of the position that the properties may be the same in the base oils disclosed in the prior art since the properties of VI and pour point may be the same, and since the claimed base stock or base oil may be prepared by the same process.

The rejection of claims 1-17 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Berlowitz et al (6,475,960), Berlowitz et al (6,080,301) and Bertomeu (6,599,864) made in the previous office action are withdrawn in view of the amendments to the claims increasing the viscosity index and the pour point of the base stock/base oil component.

This office action will not be made FINAL in view of the newly added obvious-type double patenting rejection.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ellen M. McAvoy whose telephone number is (571) 272-1451. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (7:30-5:00) with alt. Fridays off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Glenn Caldarola can be reached on (571) 272-1444. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Ellen M McAvoy/

Ellen M McAvoy
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 1797

EMcAvoy
October 20, 2008